

4.7) indeterminate form
 $\infty - \infty$

L'Hôpital

ex:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \sec x - \tan x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{LH} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{-\cos x}{-\sin x} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

The idea around
 $\infty - \infty$ is
 to find a
 common
 denominator

After that,
 check that
 L'Hospital's Rule
 apply, and use
 it

4.7/39²⁴

(24)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 3x}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

route 66

$$\sin^2(3x) = [\sin(3x)]^2$$

$$\stackrel{\text{LH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\sin(3x)) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin(3x)) \left[\frac{d}{dx}(3x) \right]}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin(3x) \cdot \cos(3x) \cdot 3}{2x}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{LH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6 [\cos(3x) \cdot \cos(3x) \cdot 3 + \sin(3x) (-\sin(3x)) \cdot 3]}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{18 (\cos^2(3x) - \sin^2(3x))}{2}$$

$$= \frac{18}{2} = 9$$

4.7/39)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\tan x}{\frac{3}{2x-\pi}}$$

route 66

$$\stackrel{\text{LH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\sec^2 x}{\frac{-3}{(2x-\pi)^2} \cdot 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\sec^2 x (2x-\pi)^2}{-6}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{(2x-\pi)^2}{(\cos x)^2 (-6)}$$

LOL - going back

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\tan x}{\frac{3}{2x-\pi}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot (2x-\pi)}{3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\sin(x)(2x-\pi)}{3 \cos(x)} \stackrel{\text{LH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{(\cos x)(2x-\pi) + (\sin x)(2)}{-3(\sin x)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{-3}$$

route 66

4.5/31

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$$

approximate

CHANGE in volume

$V(5) + V'(5)(x-5)$ from $r=5$ ft
to $r=5.1$ ft

approximate
new volume

$$= \frac{500}{3}\pi + 100\pi(x-5)$$

approximate
change in volume

= new volume - old volume

$$= \left[\frac{500}{3}\pi + 100\pi(5.1-5) \right] - \left[\frac{500}{3}\pi \right]$$

$\approx V(5.1)$ $= V(5)$

$$\Delta y \approx f'(a)(x-a)$$

change
in actual
function